## WASHINGTON

MPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage in the Senate of the Bill Admitting North and South Carolina, Georgia. Alabama and Louis ana.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the House.

A New Tariff Bill Reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Visit of the Chinese Embassy to Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1868. of the Chinese Embassy to Mount At three o'clock to-day the Chinese Embassy em arked on board the government revenue cutter The party comprised in addition to the Embass ch, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chil ers of the press, besides Mrs, Burlingame, Mrs. och and Mrs. Chilton and daughter. The trip wn was exceedingly pleasant, a stiff breez ng up the river and enabling our Chinese visitors with their fans and cool themselves by al in place of artificial means. Mr. Fung de-ed the newspaper men with items about the isters, Chih Tajen, by his liberal distribution tial snuff, made himself immensely popular d was sneezed at innumerable times. Forts and Whipple fired a salute as the steamer At four o'clock the steamer arrived sight of the landing point at Mount Vernon. sary to anchor about three-quarters of alle from the shore. The small boats of the vesse ere at once lowered, and Minister Burlingame McCulloch, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. McCu ch and daughter, Sun Tajen, Chih Tajen and sev rs entered the first boat and set out for the They were followed by the second boat, carried the remainder of the Embassy yisitors. Upon landing the party at moved up the path leading to the in which rest the remains of Wash-Upon reaching this point the party tarried some time. Sun Tajen and Chih Tajen seemed to be very much impressed with the solemnity of the nes and associations of the place. For some mo lingered before the sepulchre of the im ortal father of this great nation in a sort of reverie mb, a number of questions were asked by several ers of the Embassy in relation to the career of on. From the vault the party moved up to Here the two potential and Celestia ers of the Embassy were more interested ick with its simplicity. The home of Wash own country, it was expected, no doub magnificent proportions of to Confucius; but here the father of this nation, after having by the instrumentality of he sword overcome the power of England and relled to fill the first executive office of the nation which he gave birth, and then retiring to of philosophy which Sun Tajen and contemplated with unfeigned in-After a minute external investigation building the Embassy examined the

which the spirit of the illustrious Washington left its earthly abode for that eternal existence of the Sun Tajen especially alluded to this fact as so in contrast with the architecture of the present day. Having prisited different rooms of interest in the mansion and commented upon a number of relics still left as souvenirs of the presence of Washington, the party visited the garden. The shrubbery in full bloom and the box trees bearing the marks of antiquity were fit illustrations of the past and the present. After passing two hours in thus visiting the points of interest on the grounds the Embassy returned to the wharf, where they again took the captain's gigs and returned to the steamer. The return trip to Washington was especially gay and

festive. The Chinese were delighted beyond expression; the scenery had captivated the senti ds of the Embassy, and the delightful views around Mount Vernon made a marked impres sion on the Oriental fancy. Captain McGowan had very thoughtfully provided a dinner on board, into which both Chinese and Americans laid very vigor-ous siege, and when the champagne presented itself still graver Sun Tajen of the flowery empire became as lively as those bibulous Aldermen of the New York Corporation on the occasion of a successful election. Coming up the river Forts Whipple and Washington again fred saintes, and

while nearly everybody was engaged masticating lobster salad and chicken wings the steamer sen from its aft and forward guns several shrapne shots, which plunged through the water and made gake a noise in the placid stream of the Potomic Besides Captain McGowan, who was very cordial and attentive during the trip, Licutenants Chase, Rogers and Travers, United States as complete a success as possible. After re-

bassy paid a visit to the Prussian Minister and met a number of the distinguished people of Embassy.

Major General Hancock and staff called on the

army officers were attired in uniform and their in-The New York Post Office.

The House Postal Committee met to-day and agreed upon the following commission to superin-tend the erection of the new Post Office building in New York:-Charles A. Dana, Jackson Schultz, W. E. Dodge, John T. Hoffman, John Sturgis, James Kelly and Charles H. Rogers. The bill authorizing the construction of the new edifice will be reported to the House to-day. It provides that the cost is not to

exceed \$3,500,000. Efforts Towards Having the Obstructions a

Hell Gate Removed. Messis. E. M. Barnum and J. R. Taylor, Scoretar and Treasurer of the East River Improvement Association of New York city, are here, aiding in the effort to secure an appropriation for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate entrance to New York harbor. The association has addressed a communication to each member of Congress urging favorable action on the matter, and has presented a petition from the citizens of the United States prayfor the same object. It is understood that the House Committee on Commerce will call up the River and Harbor bill, reported by Mr. Eliot on the part of the majority, at the earliest oppor which bill contains a clause appropriating for the before mentioned improvement the sum of \$300,000. Mr. Washburne's minority bill, which ma-

terially reduces the appropriations of the bill re

The President and Mr. Grocebeck.

The statement is made to-day, and it has been traced to nausually good authority, that she President Groesbeck, of Ohio, tendering to him the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Groesbeck, it is and a reply is expected from him in a day or two. ustom House Officials to Receive Their

Salaries.
The salaries of the Custom House officials through ut the country, which have been withheld for the last two months, are now about to be paid. The money for that purpose was sent by mail from the Treasury Department to-day. New York will receive of this sum upwards of \$300,000. These sala-ries were left unpaid owing to the delay of Congress

necessary appropriation.

The Tax Bill Before the Ways and Means

Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted session to-day on the subject of postponing the Tax bill. Each member of the committee expressed his views fully on the prospect of getting the bill through at the present session, and on the importance of acting on it at once. The entire committee, democrats as well as republicans, are unanimous against any mement, and agreed to report all attempts at de lay or postponement, and agreed to report in attempts it under the committee expressed the belief that the majority of the House will sustain the committee, and that the bill will be put through in its present shape. The responsibility for the success or failure of the bill will thus be thrown upon the Senate. Many members are opposed to taking action until another session warm weather. It is thought, however, that the House and Senate will be compelled to act in order to relieve itself from the responsibility of defeating a measure which is conceded to be of the utmost im-portance to public interests.

the Tax Bill.

Few or no decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue affecting the business for the past several weeks, nor is it likely that any

Commissioner Rollins is frequently in consultation with the Ways and Means Committee in reference to the different provisions of the Tax bill.

A New Tariff Bill to be Reported.

The Ways and Means Committee have authorized K. Moorhead to report the new Tariff bill prepared by the sub-committee, of which he was chair-man. It is with the understanding, however, that

least until after the Tax bill is out of the way. Mr. Randall Before the Impeachment Com

mittee.
Butler's committee had Postmaster General Randall before it this morning. Wooley has not yet been sent for and the indications are that he may not be examined to-day. Butler is disposed to let Wooley stay in the bastile a little longer.

Action of the Senate Appropriation Co The Senate Appropriation Committee has author ized its chairman to report the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill with some amend ments. The Senate committee has restored th increased the appropriation altogether about half a million of dollars over the amount agreed upon by

Proceedings of the Washington Comp Council.

The conservative members of the two Boards of the Washington Cily Council met in joint session this evening, and were encouraged in their proceedings by the appearance of the republican Alderman of the First ward, who claimed that the Board of which he was a member was properly organized, therefore he took his seat among the conservatives. The committee heretofore appointed re ported that they were still unable to obtain th epublican Register in order to count them, so as to letermine who is elected Mayor. Under these ciradopted, that the joint meeting adjourn until to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of electing a Mayor ad interim. A resolution was adopted inviting th republican members to attend on the occasion.

A Georgia National Bank Surrenders Its Privileges.
The Chattahoochie National Bank of Columbu

Ga., has voluntarily surrendered its privilege as a depository of public moneys, and has with drawn from the Treasury Department its securitie

The Secretary of War has granted permission to lajor General L. H. Rousseau to delay reporting fo duty for six weeks. General Rousseau is still in this

city. Resolution of the House Inquiring for the

Profits of National Banks.

A resolution recently adopted by the House of Representatives directing the Comptroller of the Currency to furnish to the House a statement of the amount of dividends declared by the national banking associations since the organization under the National Banking act, the amount credited to the real estate account distinct from the capital expended therefor, the amount credited to the surplus account, the amount of their undivided profits and all osses, each respectively, per annum. In order to give this information Mr. Hubbard has addressed a circular to the national banks, requesting them to return at their earliest convenience the desired data, in accordance with the terms of the resolution. A blank form accompanies each circular.

Secretary Schofield Clearing Up Accumulated Business.
Secretary Schofield is busily engaged in clearing up the accumulated business of the War Depart-ment, which from the recent complication in that office and from other causes has been awaiting offi-

Arrival of General Meade. Major General Meade arrived here to-day on business with General Grant concerning the affairs of his Military district.

Funeral of Commander Aulick. The funeral of Commander Richmond Aulick, who died in this city on the 8th inst., took place this after-

noon and was largely attended. A full battailon of marines, with the Marine Band, were in attendance as the funeral escort. Commander Aulick has been on duty for a long time past in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, and was well known and widely esteemed here for his excellent attributes as an accomplished and courteous gentleman and naval officer.

Naval Bulletin.

Surgeon J. J. Abernethy has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders, and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell has been ordered to that station. Acting Ensign Leakin Barnes and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edwin Collins, J. Vinall and A. J. Donegon have been mustered out of service. Acting Ensign A. P. Bastford and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Leet J. Hobbs have been honorably discharged.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1868. THE INDIANS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior inclosing the opinion of General Sherman, as one of the Indian Commissioners, that immediate action should be taken in the matter of the Stoux and Nevada Indians. Referred to the Commistee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of numerous merchants of the city of New York calling attention to the objection against the act preventing the issue of executions against collectors of Customs and praying the repeal of that and all similar acts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of the jurors of the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit and District Court of Massachusetts, praying for an increase of fees above the present rate of \$2 a day and five cents a mile, supported by the names of the members of the Massachusetts judiciary.

Mr. Conkling called attention to the fact that their fees are already higher than in many other States, and that the theory of juries is that they receive par-

Judiciary.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. RANSEY, (rep.) of Minn., called up the bill to amend the act to provide for carrying mails between the United States and foreign ports. It rescinds the section requiring prepayment of letter postage on newspapers between the States and the Territories west of Kansas, except when sent from the office of publication.

west of Kansas, except when sent from the onice of publication.

Some debate arose on the point whether considerable additional compensation will not be demanded by contractors because of the probable increase of mail matter. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the rapidly increasing facilities of transportation, including the Pacific Railroad, will justify the change.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend by morriding that that portion of the act shall cease

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend by providing that that portion of the act shall cease and determine on the 30th of September, 1869, on the ground that the Pueifle Raliroad will then be nearly complete, and on that date the yearly contract for carrying the mails will expire. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 17 to 30. The debate was continued, Messrs. Sherman and Morrill, of Me., missting that the stage coach transportation will be overburdened and the expense immensely increased, and Messrs. Conness and Ramsey urging the unjust discrimination against California and the far West in the greatly advanced cost of newspapers.

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The bill was passed by a vote of 26 to 12.

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The bill was passed by a vote of 26 to 12, OKOANIZATION OF THE AIMY.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the organization, government and payment of the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Me., from the committee on conference on the Navy Appropriation bill, made a report recommending that both houses concur in a provision that the civil engineers and storekeepers of the several navy yards be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that master mechanics, &c., be appointed by the heads from civil life, and not from the navy. The committee recommend other unimportant amendments. The report was concurred in.

MRSTORATION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

At the expiration of the morning hour the special order—the bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louislana and Alabama to a representation in Congress—was taken up. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Sherman, to strike out the additional fundamental condition imposed on Georgia of striking from her sonstitution the provisious preventing the enforcement of contracts made prior to June, 1865.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, spoke in favor of the amendment. He pointed out that a Bankrupt law has been in operation in this country for more than a year, the effect of which is to dissolve existing debts, and he argued thence that Congress ought not to be too eager to condemn the people of Georgia as repudiators. He claimed that judicial decisions leave it in doubt whether such a law is unconstitutional, and that therefore it is proper to let the people of Georgia decide the question for themselves.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., replied; stated his belief that the most important phase in civif government is that therefore it is proper to let the people of Georgia decide the minimal days when such laws can be dispensed with have not arr

occupation, except by permission of the General Assembly, which, he said, was similar to the provision under discussion. He then made an explanation in regard to the difference of opinion between Mr. Wilson's son and himself in reference to the former on the provision recently repealed, requiring a majority of the registered votes for the ratincation of a constitution. He said Mr. Wilson's statement was substantially correct, and that the misunderstanding arose from an error in the Globe.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., held that as the main object of the provision under discussion was to relieve the people from debts contracted in add of the rebellion, and as these debts were mainly contracted to be payable in Confederate money, it seems proper to relieve the people from them, if possible. If the provision was unconstitutional it would be null and void, and would be so pronounced by the judicial instead of the legislative authority.

After further discussion, without eliciting anything strikingly new, a vote on the amendment was urged.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said he would not vote either for or against it, believing the reconstruction laws subversive of the constitution or of all semilance of government and tending either to despotism or anarchy. He relied upon the practical wisdom of the American people to condem them and deny the omnipotence of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., while opposed to the fundamental conditions, was satisfied that this was not a necessary one, and would vote against the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., made some remarks on

fundamental conditions, was satisfied that this was not a necessary one, and would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky.. made some remarks on the general subject of reconstruction in the course of which he said that Congress had no more jurisdiction over the subject of reconstruction than any State, and declared he was against any proposition, even for modification.

At four o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., moved to go into executive session, but Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., and others urged continuing in session until the bill should be passed, and the motion was rejected.

The amendment was then rejected, by the following vote:—

YEAS-Measts, Cameron, Ferry, Howe, Ramsey, Sherman, Thayer, Williams and Wilson—8.

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NAYS-Measts, Cameron, Ferry, Howe, Ramsey, Sherman, Thayer, Telephon, Cropin, Davis, Drake, Edunusis, Fessenden, Fresinghuysen, Harian, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vi., Morton, Nye, Fatterson of N. H., Patterson of Fenn, Ross, Sanisbury, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey and Yates—24.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the provision just under debate and insert the words, "That so much of the seventeenth section of the fifth article of the constitution of Georgia as suspends the collections of debts contracted before June I, 1865, shall be void as against all persons who were loyal during the late rebellion, and who during that time supported the Union."

Mr. HENDRICKS raised the point of order that it was the same proposition just voted down.

The Chair decided it in order, as being a motion to strike out and insert.

After opposition by Messrs. Morton and Conkling the amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Williams moved to amend the third section by inserting the following:—

And thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and quali

of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., and others opposed the latter clause of the amendment on the ground that it forestalls the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, and that when the State is restored to representation Congress cannot dictate who shall be its officers.

After considerable debate Mr. Edmunds asked for a division of the question on the amendment, and the question was taken on the first part, which was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Messer, Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Coroeti, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Howard, Mortin, Sw., Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramser, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—23.

Navs—Messer, Sayard, Buckalew, Cole, Coukling, Davis, Fowler, Harlian, Hendricks, McCreery, Morgan, Patterson of Tenn., Ross, Saulabury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—17.

The second clause was agreed to by nearly the same vote—25 to 16.

Mr. Drakes, (rep.) of Mo., moved to amend by striking out the provision forbidding any future abridgment of the elective franchise and inserting the corresponding provision of the Arkansas bill. He explained that a conference committee having already settled upon the latter it was desirable that all the constitutions shall be the same.

The substitute of the Judiciary Committee was then adopted as amended Mr. Trumbull, invoci to strike out the word "Alabama."

Mr. Edmunds supported the motion at length, defending the action of the Judiciary Committee, and

bill as amended Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out
the word "Alabama."

Mr. EDMUNDS supported the motion at length, defending the action of the Judiciary Committee, and
arging the lazard to the bill of coupling Alabama
with it. He coincided with the objection made by
Mr. Conking to the constitution during the debate,
and considered it a sufficient cause for defeating it.
Mr. Conking to the constitution during the debate,
and considered it a sufficient cause for defeating it.
Mr. Conking, tep.) of Cal., made a few remarks
opposing the motion.

Mr. Handricks called attention to the disregard
by Congress of their own law, saying that for that
cause they had impeached the President.

Mr. Cagain, (rep.) of N. H., reminded the Senator
that Congress has often passed onabling acts for Territories, which having falled to comply with those
acts, Congress yet had admitted them as States. He
claimed that the people of Alabama have compiled
with the sputt of the law.

Mr. Buck takes replied, holding that the right was
not in Congress to waive, out in the people of Alabama, in whose behalf Congress could not waive it.
Mr. Constang moved to add the following:—

And the State of Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to

And the State of Alabama shall be suitled and admitted to representation only upon this further randamental condition—that section twenty-sis of the first article of the constitution of said State, except so much thereof as tasks suitled to the constitution of said State, except so much thereof as tasks suitled to the constitution of said State, and that the General Assembly of said State, by solicina such that declare the consent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

mental condition.

He repeated that without this clause riparian owners in Alabama may be deprived of their rights to the rents, issues and profits of their lands.

Mr. Moratill argued that, as the act required simply that Congress should be satisfied that a majority of the people were in favor of the constitu-

Mr. SHRMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the amend-ment as unnecessary, and a heated discussion en-sued between Kesses. Conking, Williams, Morton and others on the subject of the constitutionality of the provision, when the amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Mr. Will-Hams moved to add at the end of his mendment in regard to the inauguration of officers he words "unless relieved from disability by said mendment." Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER observed that he and Mr. Yales and

amendment." Agreed to,

Mr. Sumark observed that he and Mr. Yates and
several other Senators had desired to speak on the
subject, and moved to adjourn. Negatived—19 to 21.

The question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of lil., declined to speak tonight in the face of a desire for an immediate vote.

An endeavor was made to come to an agreement
to take a vote to-morrow, but the impority refused.

Mr. Sumner took the moor shortly before nine
o'clock, reading from manuscript, very few of the
Senators, in the meantime, remaining in their seats.

Mr. Sumner said:—What I have to say will be confined to a single topic; I shall speak of the validity
and necessity of fundamental conditions on the
admission of States into the body of the
nation, passing in review objections founded
on the asserted equality of States, and
also founded on a misinterpretation of the power to
determine the qualifications of electors and that
other power to make regulations for the election of
certain officers. Here I shall encounter the familiar
pretensions of another time, no longer put forth by
defiant slave masters, but retaffied by conscientions
Senators, who think they are supporting the constitution when they are only echoing the voice of
slavery. Fundamental conditions on the admission
of States are older than our constitution, for they
appear in the ordinance for the vast territory of the
Northwest, adopted anterior to the constitution itself. In that ordinance there are various conditions
of perpetual obligations as articles of compact.

Auong these is the famous prohibition of
slavery. In the early days of our nation nohoody thought of questioning the validity of these

in Congress. The slave masters forgol morals, his tory and the constitution. Their manifold pretensions resolved themselves into three, in which the others were absorbed—first, that slavery, instead of an evil to be removed was a blessing to be preserved; secondly, that the right of petition in the concerns day and the slavery, that had that concerns day and the slavery, that had that concerns day and the slavery, that had that concerns day and the slavery that had that concerns day and the slavery, that had that concerns day and the slavery that had that concerns day and the slavery that had that concerns day and even in blandishments for the slave trade; the second broke forth in the "Atherion gag," under which the honest carnest petitions from the national heart against slavery even in the District of Columbia were tabled without reference and the great right of petition promised by the constitution became a dead letter. The third, beginning with the denial of the power of the nation over slavery in the Territories, or anywhere else, even the national jurisdiction. These three prefeusions all had a common origin, and one was as offensive and unreasonable as the other. The praise of slavery and the repudiation of the right of petition by the enraged slave sellers was not worse than the pretence of State rights against the power of the nation to prohibit slavery in the national jurisdiction. The third pretension has disappeared. These two devise have been cast out. Norbidy dares to praise the conditions upon new States. The first two pretensions have disappeared only so far as it denied the power of the nation over slavery in the Territories. And we are still dooned to hear, in the hame of State rights, but if cannot be doubted that it may be traced directly to slavery is able to prohibited forever. A territorial existence terminaling in a State government is a short lived government. Only by recognizing the power of the nation of the result of the proposed condition is into hame of State rights, but it cannot

the first perpetuating religious liberty; the second perpetuating trial by jury, habeas corpus and judicial proceedings, according to the course of common law; the third perpetuating schools and the means of education; the fourth perpetuating the title of the United States in the soil, without taxation of the freedom of the rivers as highways, and the liability of the people for a just proportion of the national debt; the fifth perpetuating the right of States to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, and then next in order, the sixth, perpetuating freedom, being that immortal budition which is the golden bough of this mighty oak, that there shall be neither stavery nor involuntary servitude in the soid Territory. Now, it is clear to subjection that these perpetual conditions were not considered in any respect inconsistent with that equal footing which was stipulated. Therefore, even assuming that the States when admitted shall be on an equal footing with others, there can be no hindrance to any conditions by Congress kindred to those which were the glory of the ordinance. To all who, borrowing a catchword from slavery, assert the equity of States I oppose the plain text of the constitution, which coatains no such rule except in a single instance, and by Congress kindred to those which were the 20 of the ordinance. To all who, borrowing a caw word from stavery, assert the equility of States I pose the plain text of the constitution, which cains no such rule except in a single instance, there the equality may be waived; and I oppose the ordinance of 1787, which, while requiring I new States shall be admitted on an equal foot with other States, teaches by its own great examt that this requirement is not inconsistent with conditions of all kinds and especially in favor bumm rights. From this review it is easy to that we approach the present question w conditions of all kinds and especially in favor of human rights. From this review it is easy to see that we approach the present question without any impediment or constraint in the constitution. Not a provision, not a clause, not a sentence, not a phrase in the constitution can be made an apology even for the present objection—absolutely nothing—and I here challenge reply. Without any support in the constitution its partisans borrow one of the worst pretensions of stavery, and utter it now as it was uttered by slave masters. Once more we hear the voice of slavery crying out in familiar tones that conditions cannot be imposed on new States; also that slavery, which we thought had been slain, is not entirely dead. Again it stake into this chamber like the majesty of buried Denmark, in the same figuralike the king that's dead; and then, like this same ghost, it cries out "Swear "and then again "Swear!" and Senators pledged to freedom take up the old pretension and swear it anew. For myself I insist not only that slavery shall be buried out of sight, but that all its wretched pretensions hostile to human rights shall be buried with it. The conditions upon new States are of two classes:—First, those that may be required; second, those that must be required. The first comprises those conditions which the nation may consider it advisable to require before admitting a new member into the partnership of the government. The constitution, in positive words, leaves to the nation a discretion with regard

thus plainly recognizing a latitude under which any conditions not inconsistent with the constitution may be required, as by a firm, on the admission of a new partner. All this is entirely reasonable; but I do not stop to dwell on it, for the condition which I have at heart does not come under this head; it is a fundamental condition in favor of human rights, and is of that essential character that it must be required. Not to require it is to abandon a piain duty—so it seems to me. I speak with all deference to others, but I caunot see it otherwise. The constitution declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. These are grand words, perhaps the grandest in the constitution, hardly excepting the preamble, which is so full of majestic meaning and such a fountain of national life. Kindred to the preamble is this supreme obligation imposed on the United States to guarantee a republican government. There it is, You cannot avoid this duty ealled to its performance. You must supply a practical definition of a republican government. This, again, you cannot avoid by your oaths, by all the responsibilities of your position. You must say what in your judgment is a republican government, You must say what in your judgment is a republican government, You must so decide as not to discredit our fathers and not to give an unworthy example to mankind. Happly the definition is already on record in our own history. Our fathers gave it to us amid the thunders of Sinai, when they put forth their Declaration of Independence. There it stands in the very front of our great charter, embodied in two simple, self-evident truths—first, that all men are equal in rights, and second, that all just government is founded only on the consent of the governed, the two together making an axiomatic truth as plain as the sun. Blind is he who cannot see it. And this is the grand principle bequeathed as a freshold by our fathers. Though often assailed even by Senators here, it is, nevert may be annihilated. These two pretensions are, of course, derived from slavery. They are hatched from the eggs that the cuckoo bird has left behind; strange that Senators will hatch them. By the constitution it is provided that "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." On this clause Senators build the electors of the most numerous Legislature." On this clause legislature." On this clause Senators but are impossible pretension that a State cannot be interrupted in its disfranchisement of a race. Here is the argument, because a State may determine the qualifications of electors, therefore it may deprive a whole race of equal rights and of participation in the government. An insurmountable condition is not a qualification, but a disfranchisement. Admit that a State may determine the qualification of electors; it cannot under this authority of examples. Suppose South around the condition of electors; it cannot under this is question blacks are numerous should undertake to exclude the whites from the poils on account of color, would you Resite to arrest this injustee? You would mist that such a government, sanctioning such a denial of rights, under whalever pretext, could not be republican. Suppose another State should gravely deciare that all with black lear should be excluded from the poils, and still another should granely deciare that all with black lair should be excluded from the poils, and still another should gravely done by States, and Senators gravely insist that such exclusions proper in determining "the qualifications" of electors. Like the state of the poils, and still another sprayely insist that such exclusions proper in determining "the qualifications is that other founded in a mistinterpretation of the saserbed power of a State to make regulations. Listen to this pretension, assuming that a State may regulate the elections without the intervention of Corgress, it is insisted that it may disfranchise a race. Because a State may regulate the elections shall be preservibed in each State to make regulations in the proper of a State on adversion of the state of the proper of a State on adversion of the constitution to the matter. According to the constitution to the matter, according to the constitution to the matter, proper of a state and quit another thing to desire the continuous power to basts a race. In these simple words no such power of holding electio

a common glory.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (dem.) of Pa., rost to reply shortly before ten o'clock, and made a half hour's speech, denouncing this bill as an attempt to continue the domination of Congress, and to continue its political domination by the vicious organizations which it has domination by the vicious organizations which it has

domination by the victous organizations when it has erected in the South.

Mr. Monkett, of Vt., said that Mr. Sumner's de-nial of the necessary equality of the States in the Senate was no new doctrine, but was originated by Mr. Vallandigham in the House of Representatives, Mr. Morrill pronounced such equality the great safety of the government.

At half-past ien o'clock the Senate proceeded to obe on the passage of the hill

YEAS—Messre. Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conk-ling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Forry, Freinghuysen, Harian, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Va, Morrill of Me., Nye, Patterson of N. H., Fomeroy, Ramsey, Rosa, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbuli, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—31. YEAS—Messre, Bayard, Buckalew, McCreary, Patterson of Tonu, and Vickers—5.

So the bill was passed.

The following Senators were paired off: Mesars.
Santsbury with Willey, Dayls with Morton and Headricks with Van Winkie. It was stated that Mr. Morton was absent from illness.

At about a quarter before cleven o'clock the Serate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1868.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD, (rep.) of Pa., reported, by authority of the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill (prepared by a sub-committee thereof) to increase the revenue from duties on imports and tend to equalize exports and imports, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and

printed and referred to the Committee on ways and Means.

The following is the bill, which has not yet been considered by the committee:—

SECTION I. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be tevied, collected and paid on the articles herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following specific duties, that is to say:—On all copper imports the form of ore, 3 cents on each pound of time copper. of not less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint, \$6 per dozen bottles, or \$6 per two dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each; on brandles imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one pint each; on brandles imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each per dozen bottles, \$40; on all bottles a separate duty of 3 cents each shall be paid, whether containing witnes, brandles or other spirituous liquors: brandles may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than 16 gallons. On all brown or bleached linear, linen yard goods and jute yard goods of every description and by whatever hame designated, 40 per centum ad valorem: on cotton unmanufactured, on cotton webblings, tapes, galloons, bindings, ginps, trimmings and braids, not exceding I inch in width, ½ cent per yard; encoding I inch in width, ½ cent per yard; on feld druggets, felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 35 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of section two of the joint resolution, approved March 18, 1857, respecting the importation of squrfultural machinery free of doly, be and the same is hereby extended, and shall continue in force and in the same in hereby extended, and shall continue in force and in the same in hereby extended, and shall continue in force and in the same in hereby extended, and shall continue in force and its of the further period of one year from the 30 cm.

Sec. 3. And not if urther enacted, That from and offer the passage of this act the importation of the articles beccinafter the passage of this act the importation of the articles beccinafter the passage of this act the importation of payer waste or which the continue of the payer of the payer of the carpet of the payer of the

by manufacturing: timber for shipbuilding, wood ashes and lye of wood ashes.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from political disabilities William M. Harrison and James R. Berry, of Arkansas. The former is the Justice elect of the Supreme Court, and the latter is Auditor elect of the State.

Various questions were put to Mr. Paine by Messrs. Miller, Mullins, Maynard and other members as to the past political status of these men.

Mr. Paine replied generally that the men in question, though they had been implicated in the rebellion, were now true and loyal men, and were so endorsed by the delegation to Congress from Arkansas.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, in reply to the objections to the bill, quoted General Scott's prediction that when the war was once over it would be almost impossible to restrain the fury of the non-combatants.

After a pretty lively discussion the bill was passed by a two-thirds vote.

PARTITION OF TEXAS.

Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of FEMAS.

After a preity lively discussion the bill was passed by a two-thirds vote.

PARTITION OF TEXAS.

Mr. STOKES, (rcp.) of Tenn., asked leave to introduce a bill to form three additional States out of the State of Texas.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

PRIVATE ERLIEF SILL.

Mr. Cobs. (rcp.) of Wis., from the conference committee on the bill for the relief of John M. Palmer, made a report, which was agreed to.

PORKIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The House resumed as the business of the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Hill, (rcp.) of N. J., from the Post Office Committee, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York or the transportation of the mails and emigrants between New York and Bremen. The first section requires the steamships to be constructed in the United States, to be owned by the company and to touch at Queenstown or Southampton and Liverpool. The second section requires the fitting out within one, year at least seven first class steamships, five of not less than three thousand tons, government measurement, and two of not less than two thousand tops. The fourth section surfortzes the company to issue bonds to an amount that the annual interest thereon shall not exceed \$200,000, and authorizes the Postmaster teneral to withhold the moneys carned by the company for postage, and to apply them to the payment of the interest on the bonds, the surplus to go towards a sinking fund to pay the capital. Mr. Hill addressed the House in a speech explanatory of the bill and advocating its passage.

Mr. Miller, (rcp.) of Pa., asked Mr. Hill whether the bill oreated any liability en the part of the government?

Mr. Hill. replied that it did not. The government was simply to contract to send the mails by this line.

the bill created any liability on the part of the government?

Mr. Hill replied that it did not. The government was simply to contract to send the mails by this line. He moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that some discussion should be allowed. He was in favor of anything that could properly be done to retrieve the commercial interests of the country; but there were some novel principles contained in this bill, and time should be allowed to discuss it and to offer amenaments. He moved to amend the first section by pro-

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